

Urban Sanitary District of Royton,

1902.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

BEING AN

Account of the Sanitary Condition with Tabulated Statements
of the Sickness and Mortality of District, together with a
Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops
Act, 1901, in the District of Royton.

TO THE

Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee

OF THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYTON.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting to you my Eighth Annual Report it will be seen that I have divided it into sections, comprising (i) Vital Statistics, (ii) a History of the Infectious Diseases prevalent in the District, (iii) Sanitary Inspection and Departmental Work, with details as to existing sanitary conditions, (iv) a brief résumé of the Factory and Workshops Act 1901, which I hope may be useful to the Members of the Committee, and (v) the Special Report which is required to be made to H.M. Secretary of State on its administration in the District governed by the Council. The tabulated statistics are arranged after the manner suggested by the Local Government Board, and become yearly more valuable and suitable for comparison, although there is still room for improvement in the opportunities available for numerical corrections. With regard to Infectious Disease the principal event of the year has been the Smallpox Epidemic, a detailed account of which is given in the Report, and the District of Royton may be congratulated on having been so lightly visited by the disease in comparison with some of the surrounding districts.

The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, came into force on the 1st January, 1902. It repeals and consolidates all previous legislation on the subject, and it is well to observe that in the event of failure to carry out the provisions of the act, or of the law relating to Public Health, the Secretary of State may authorise a Factory Inspector to carry out the District Councils duties, and recover expenses from them.

The Special Report, therefore, which I have appended deals with the administration of the act in this district during 1902, "only in so far as this administration is in the hands of the District Council, and is concerned with matters in the Department of the Medical Officer of Health."

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RALPH YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

23rd February, 1903.

Urban Sanitary District of Royton.

REPORT, 1902.

An important condition affecting the health of the district is Housing
the house accommodation which, as observed in last year's report, is probably hardly adequate. By this it is not meant that overcrowding exists, but that dwellings sufficient are not provided for numbers of workpeople employed in Royton, and who at present reside in the neighbouring borough of Oldham and other districts. About 39 houses have been erected during the year 1902 of a similar character to that prevailing in the rest of the town, viz.: cottage houses for the operatives, their erection, sewerage and sanitary arrangements generally being supervised by the Officer of the Council appointed for that purpose. The waste water closet system is adopted wherever possible, and gives little trouble.

With a fair amount of accuracy the population of the whole Population
district at the middle of 1902 may be estimated at 15,050.

The distribution of the population throughout the different Distribution
wards of the district will be seen on reference to the revised tables of statistics which have been compiled on this estimate.

The percentage per house is 4·4.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births

The number of births registered during the year 1902 has been 416, comprising 214 males and 202 females. Of these 10 were illegitimate. The rate per 1,000 of population is therefore 27·6, or practically the same as the average rate of the last 10 years. It may be observed in passing that one of the points of value of birth statistics is the information they give as to the rate of natural increase of population.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 274, that is 133 males and 141 females. This gives us an annual mortality rate of 18·2 per 1,000, somewhat higher than that of 1901 which was 17·9. In arriving at these figures consideration is given to the fact that numbers of residents go beyond the district for medical treatment and consequently a greater degree of accuracy is arrived at as opportunities are provided for corrections by the inclusion of those dying in such places as the Workhouse, Oldham Infirmary, and elsewhere. As has been elsewhere noted the population is almost exclusively operative, and to a large extent migratory, although it is not likely that the death rate is much influenced by the latter fact.

The following table gives the number and rates of births and of deaths under one year and at all ages, as well as the data on which the nett death rate is based for the whole District of Royton.

From it also it will be seen that the mortality for 1902 is somewhat under the average of previous years. The advantage of shewing the averages of course is that facts deducible from them are less liable to error, the errors only arising when too wide inferences are drawn from the rates *for a short period*, as has often been pointed out in Committee in reply to questions on the usual Monthly Report.

TABLE 1.

Year.	Population at middle of year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered.				Deaths in Public Institutions in District	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions beyond District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages.	
				Under one year of age.		At all Ages.					
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rates per 1000 births.	No.	Rate.			No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1892	13550	417	30·7	62	148	263	19·4	...	...	...	...
1893	13700	429	31·3	75	174	272	19·8	...	...	...	...
1894	13850	381	27·5	50	134	225	16·2	...	...	...	...
1895	14000	408	29·1	84	205·8	313	22·3	...	...	...	...
1896	14150	391	27·6	89	227·6	320	22·6	...	...	...	...
1897	14300	398	27·8	55	138·1	234	16·3	...	...	...	...
1898	14450	374	25·8	50	133·6	244	16·8	...	...	...	...
1899	14600	387	26·5	68	175·7	280	19·1	...	...	...	...
1900	14750	383	25·9	73	190·6	276	18·7	...	20	296	20·6
1901	14900	386	25·9	58	150·2	243	16·3	...	25	268	17·9
Averages for years 1892-1901	14225	395·4	27·8	66·4	167·7	267	18·7				
1902	15050	416	27·6	64	153·8	240	15·9	2	34	274	18·2

The rates in columns 4, 8, and 12 are calculated per 1,000 estimated population.

The deaths in column 7 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred in the district. The deaths included in column 11 are the number in column 7 corrected by the addition of the number in column 10. By the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere. The Institution *within* the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district, is the Receiving Home of the Scattered Homes for the Oldham Union at Fir Bank, where there is also a

Children's Hospital. Here they become more or less permanent residents. The Institutions *outside* the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the Royton District, are the Oldham Union Workhouse Infirmary; County Asylum, Lancaster; Fever Hospital, Oldham; Smallpox Hospital, Chadderton; and Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

Variations of
Death Rate

It is well to remind the reader with regard to the Death rate that as it has been well observed "in contrasting the figures year by year for the same district, the comparison may be made readily and correctly, but when districts are contrasted one with the other, such a comparison may be fallacious unless due allowance be made for age and sex distribution."

Inquests

16 Inquests were held in Royton during the year ending December 31st, 1902, and 12 Enquiries were held by the Coroner and his officers. They are referred to here inasmuch as they have a certain relation to death certification in so far as the actual cause of death is ascertained. It often happens however that such verdicts as "found dead" or "death from natural causes" are given, and such returns are not of much use in mortality statistics.

Deaths under
One Year
of Age.

Mortality under one year is usually estimated in proportion to every 1,000 births on account of the census uncertainties with respect to infantile ages, and upon this basis it has been at the rate of 153·8 in the Royton District, during the past year. This rate is fortunately considerably below the average of past years as will be seen from Table I., and it may be observed that it is quite usual to find the infantile mortality at its highest point in the textile neighbourhoods.

Distribution of

The actual number of deaths under one year of age was 64 and were

distributed as follows :—Thornham Ward, 2; Dogford Ward, 18; Haggate Ward, 19; Dryclough Ward, 9; Heyside Ward, 16. The Causes principal causes of death at this age in the order of their incidence were Pulmonary affections, Convulsions and Premature birth, the great mortality of the first month of life being almost entirely due to the last two causes.

The following table shows the way in which the general Compared with previous years mortality and the mortality under one year has been distributed over the different Wards of the district for a period of years, and also gives the average of the past 7 years.

TABLE 2.

Year.	Thornham Ward.			Dogford Ward.			Haggate Ward.			Dryclough Ward.			Heyside Ward.		
	1 Population at middle of year.	2 Deaths at all ages.	3 Deaths under one year.	4 Population at middle of year.	5 Deaths at all ages.	6 Deaths under one year.	7 Population at middle of year.	8 Deaths at all ages.	9 Deaths under one year.	10 Population at middle of year.	11 Deaths at all ages.	12 Deaths under one year.	13 Population at middle of year.	14 Deaths at all ages.	15 Deaths under one year.
1895	807	20	9	3240	76	19	4133	70	14	2459	49	17	3361	70	25
1896	829	27	5	3270	71	14	4156	82	24	2528	59	18	3367	81	28
1897	850	11	2	3300	51	11	4179	80	20	2597	34	7	3374	58	15
1898	873	14	2	3330	51	14	4202	82	14	2666	46	10	3379	51	10
1899	895	20	1	3360	55	13	4224	110	30	2736	39	11	3385	56	13
1900	918	18	5	3390	64	16	4246	110	27	2805	42	10	3391	62	15
1901	941	18	5	3419	52	12	4268	84	17	2878	57	8	3394	57	16
Averages of years 1892 to 1901	873.2	18.2	4.1	3329.6	60	14.1	4201.1	88.2	20.6	2667	46.4	11.4	3378.5	62.1	17.3
1902	950	12	2	3454	67	18	4311	97	19	2907	39	9	3428	59	16

The same remarks with regard to “Residents” and “Non-residents” and the deaths occurring in Institutions outside apply to this Table as to Table 1.

The high rate of mortality, which is here seen to prevail in the centre of the district is no doubt due not so much to the increased density of its population, as to the indirect effects thereof which moreover favour the spread of infectious disease.

These evil conditions are gradually being removed.

The chief causes of death at different age periods and in the different Wards are as follows :—

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.							Deaths in or belonging to localities (at all ages).					
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Thornham Ward	Dogford Ward	Haggate Ward	Drycough Ward.	Heyside Ward.	Total Deaths in Public Institutions in District.
Measles	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	6	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...
Croup... ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	6	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	2	2	1	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Diarrhœa	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Enteritis	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	14	1	...	2	3	8	...	4	2	5	2	1	...
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	9	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	3	5	...	1	2
Cancer	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	1	3	...	...
Bronchitis	26	10	3	...	...	7	6	1	3	8	5	9	...
Pneumonia	32	6	...	1	...	16	9	...	11	9	1	11	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Premature Birth ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition }	5	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	...
Heart Diseases	15	1	...	...	...	10	4	1	5	7	1	1	...
Accidents	6	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	2	...
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	1	...
All other causes ...	109	25	7	3	10	36	28	2	29	39	17	22	...
All causes	274	64	29	13	17	97	54	12	67	97	39	59	2

The more important diseases have contributed therefore to the general mortality in the following order: Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Tubercular disease of Lungs and other organs, and Measles.

Tubercular disease therefore constitutes an important factor in the mortality of the district, and too much attention cannot be devoted to its mitigation, but in order to determine the exact relative influence exerted on the mortality rate by the Pulmonary affections mentioned, which are in part however owing to climatic conditions, it will be necessary to take into account, as has been previously mentioned, certain other facts causing variations, such as age and sex distribution, density of population. and so forth.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It is satisfactory to find that the notifications of Infectious Disease during 1902 have not increased on the previous year although the work of the Sanitary Staff would be much facilitated if better opportunities were provided for obtaining more exact information as to the prevalence of other diseases which are not yet notifiable such as Measles, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and suggestions will be made to the different Schools, or School Board Officials, with this object in view.

Distribution of In the following table will be seen the number and character of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year under review, and their distribution as regards age, and in the different Wards of the District.

TABLE 4.

Diseases Notified.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total cases in each locality					No. of cases removed to Hospital.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Thornham Ward.	Dogford Ward.	Haggate Ward.	Dryclough Ward.	Heyside Ward.	Thornham Ward.	Dogford Ward.	Haggate Ward.	Dryclough Ward.	Heyside Ward.
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Smallpox	7	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	2	3	...	2
Diphtheria	7	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup..	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	20	...	...	1	3	16	...	2	3	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	74	...	19	46	6	3	...	16	12	19	16	11	2	...	...	1	1
Total	111	...	25	53	11	22	...	18	18	33	23	19	2	2	3	1	3

The Hospitals available for isolation and treatment are the same as formerly, namely the West Hulme Fever Hospital, by arrangement with the Oldham Corporation, and the Joint District Hospital for Smallpox, at Cinder Hill, Chadderton. The number of cases removed during 1902 has been the same as the previous year. The general prevalence of notifiable disease as compared with 10 previous years is slightly more marked, the ^{sum total} ~~average~~ being 111 in 1902, as compared with an average of 108.

General
Prevalence

The mortality from the same however, which is seen on reference to Table 3 has been remarkably light, and this mortality may be taken to indicate the degree of virulence of the infectious diseases generally prevalent.

Mortality

The seven principal forms of Zymotic disease are generally adopted as a convenient grouping, the mortality rate of which is a fair test of the Sanitary condition of a district. During the past year the deaths from these diseases have been Scarlet Fever, 2; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 6; Measles, 10; Diarrhœa, 4; in all 22, or a mortality of 1·4 per 1,000 of population. This is about one-half what it has been during the last seven years. It is quite probable however that the introduction of a number of young children to the Homes at Fir Bank, will in future make an appreciable difference in the Zymotic rate, for it is chiefly amongst children that this class of disease prevails. The general sickness and mortality returns will no doubt also be more or less affected from the same causes.

Zymotic
Diseases

Rate

Measles was prevalent in the district in the early months of 1902, and in the summer chiefly. The Thornham School was closed by arrangement with the managers from July 25th to September 1st,

Measles

on account of a severe epidemic amongst the children living in Castleton Road and neighbourhood.

This disease caused 10 deaths throughout the year which is about the same as the average of late years.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever extensively prevailed in the district during the first and last quarters of the year, and was responsible for 2 deaths. The mortality therefore from it has not been excessive and the type of the disease not virulent in character. Examined in detail the foci of infection have been located as follows :—

In 1 household there were 6 cases.....	6
In 2 households „ 3 „ each...	6
In 9 „ „ 2 „ „ ..	18
In 44 „ there was 1 case „ ...	44
—	—
Households...56	74...Cases

The average number of deaths from this disease during the past 10 years in this district has been 3·9, and the lessened mortality of the past year bears out the opinion which seems to be pretty general, that the mortality from Scarlet Fever throughout this country has markedly diminished of late years.

Smallpox

The results of the agitation against public vaccination is well seen in the epidemic of Smallpox which has visited this and other surrounding districts during 1902. It appeared in Royton on the 7th October, in a house in the centre of the town much frequented by labourers, one of whom was said to have come from Hollinwood, where Smallpox was at that time prevailing. The second case reported from Dogford Ward, did not appear till quite the end of the same month,

and as the period of incubation of this disease is not usually more than from 12 to 14 days, it had in all probability a separate source of infection from outside. The third case, a child in one of the most unhealthy localities was of doubtful character, and no other occurred till the 14th December, so that it may fairly be assumed in view of the measures taken, that none of these cases infected the other. After this date three other cases were reported from Dogford and Heyside Wards in rapid succession. Up to the end of the year, 7 cases altogether were reported, and all were immediately removed to the Smallpox Hospital at Cinder Hill, and so far there have been no deaths. It may be observed that Smallpox is so extremely infectious, that it is doubtful whether removal to Hospital and other preventive measures will be sufficient in the absence of vaccination to stamp out the disease. In a circular issued in the beginning of the year by the officers of the Local Government Board, long before Smallpox appeared in this district, it was intimated that there was considerable risk of the disease being spread by casual paupers, and that this has actually occurred has been amply borne out by our own experience in the Union.

The cases of Diptheria and Membranous Croup were 10 in number, and were pretty evenly distributed over the Central parts of the district. They mostly occurred during the late Summer and early Autumn months, and of the 7 cases reported of Diptheria, 6 died. Diptheria

It is doubtful however, whether the special Anti-Diptheritic or Serum treatment was much resorted to. All the fatal cases were over one year of age, and the disease thus resembles Scarlet Fever in being less fatal to children at this age than in any subsequent year.

Preventive
Measures

With regard to the measures adopted for preventing the spread of infectious diseases generally, in addition to removal to Hospital in the cases of Smallpox and Scarlet Fever whenever it is found necessary, infected articles, bedding, clothing, &c., are sent to the Steam Disinfector at Oldham, and rooms, &c., are sprayed with Formalin Solution and fumigated and disinfected by Formalin Gas, and in some instances by burning Sulphur.

Disinfectants : Izal and Carbolic Powder continue to be supplied gratuitously.

SANITARY INSPECTION AND DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

Nuisance
Inspector's
Report.

The Report of the Nuisance Inspector states that his Inspection of the district during the year, revealed 194 cases, representing 260 nuisances, which were reported to the Sanitary and Surveyors' Committee. They may be classed as follows :—

Defective or blocked drains.....	107
Defective waste pipes and connections ...	57
Defective cesspools and closets	51
Defective spouting and gutters	8
Dirty houses	10
Dirty yards and passages.....	21
Various.....	6
	<hr/>
	260

To secure the remedying of these nuisances, 75 visits were made, 40 notices issued, 50 letters sent, and 21 legal notices served upon the owners or agents concerned. The re-laying and trapping of most of these drains is a pleasing feature of the work done this year, as it is of a more satisfactory and permanent character.

The Sanitary Work is carried out efficiently and has engaged the Inspector's attention during 49 days.

The Slaughter Houses continue to be fairly well kept, and have been visited on 25 occasions. The defective condition of the floors in a few which had been complained of, had been repaired, so that at the end of the year they were in pretty good condition.

Slaughter
Houses

In the case of infectious diseases, 97 visits of enquiry were made, 82 notices sent to the Day Schools, prohibiting or regulating attendance, and 74 houses were disinfected, mostly by Formalin Gas.

Infection

The Clerk of Works, Mr. Wolstencroft, who is also manager of the Sewage Works, informs me that at a period anterior to the present series of Reports, that is in January, 1890, the main Sewerage of the district was commenced and put in from the Sewage Works, up to Sandy Lane, and Dryclough, the sanitary tubes being of various sizes from 21" to 12" diameter. The Sewage Works were completed in August, 1892, and it appears that the Sewage was commenced to be treated about this time, and the treatment has been continued to the present.

Sewerage and
Drainage

During the past year, some 12 new streets have been completed and connected up to the Sewage system.

There have also been 40 plans approved, including 1 Cotton Mill, 39 houses (already mentioned) or various other buildings.

New Buildings

The district is supplied with water by the Oldham Corporation, drawn from the Piethorn Water Works. It is mainly upland in its sources, and generally wholesome. The Piethorn Reservoir covers 40 acres, and has a capacity of 368,000,000 gallons, so that an ample supply is available.

Water Supply

Smoke
Nuisance

The under-mentioned cotton spinning firms have been proceeded against for Black Smoke nuisance during the year ending 31st December last, viz. : King Spinning Co., 2 cases ; order made to abate nuisance in first case, and to pay costs in second. Seviles Limited, Spring Hill Mill ; 2 cases similarly dealt with. Robert Mellor, Highfield Mill ; 2 cases similarly dealt with.

Refuse and
Excrement
Disposal

The Scavenging is done by the workmen of the Council, as also the removal of House refuse. The refuse from the former is disposed of at two "Tips" one of which is at Heyside, and the other in Dogford Ward ; and the latter is dealt with at the Destructor. The Sanitary Cans are emptied weekly, and the contents spread on the land of neighbouring farms.

Résumé of
F. & W. Act,
99 1

The District Council has now certain duties to perform under the new Factory and Workshops Act, and a brief Résumé of these duties may be useful to those interested in this Report.

Class of Works
to which the
duty relates

The principal duties of Sanitary Authorities relate to Workshops, Workplaces, Domestic Factories, and Domestic Workshops, retail Bakehouse Workshops and Bakehouses, Factories in districts where the Public Health Acts Amendment Act is adopted., Factories and Workshops if of sufficient size and recent date, and lastly, Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces giving out specified classes of homework, all separately defined under the Act, and particularized in the different sections.

Register

The Council must in the first place keep a Register of Workshops. Special reference is made by the Act to Sanitation, more especially with regard to cleanliness, air space, ventilation and

Sanitation

drainage of wet floors. Sections 97—102 of the Act relate to sanitary provisions for Bakehouses, which must conform to certain regulations in such matters as closets, lime-washing, sleeping places, and floor level, and no underground bakehouse can be used after January, 1904 without a certificate from the District Council.

A district which has adopted Section 22 of the P.H.A.A.A., 1890, must enforce suitable sanitary conveniences for every factory and workshop. Factories employing more than 40 people, must be furnished by the District Council with a certificate as to adequate means of escape from fire.

Sections 107—115 bear upon certain kinds of home work in unwholesome or infected dwellings, and are intended to work in harmony with the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, and to prevent the spread of infectious disease by certain kinds of home work being given out from factories and other places, to be done in these dwellings. Moreover, all persons giving out homework of the kind specified, must keep lists of the parties so employed, and copies of these lists must be sent to the District Council twice a year (1st February, and 1st August).

In default, the District Council may prosecute, and in case any outworker reside in another district, the District Council receiving the list, must notify the other Council.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT DURING 1902.

TO H. M. SECRETARY OF STATE.

The total number of Factories and Workshops in the district according to the Register is 118. These include 5 Domestic Workshops, 48 Retail Bakehouses, and 65 other Workshops, but do not include Tenement

Bakehouses

Closet
AccommodationSafety from
Fire

Home Work

In unwhole-
some or
infectious
dwellingsList of
OutworkersClassification
and Inspection

Workshops, Laundries, Domestic Factories, or Workplaces as defined under the Act. The number of visits made by the Medical Officer of Health, was 56, and by the Sanitary Inspector, 167. The chief Factory and Workshop Industries are Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Winding, Bleaching and Dyeing, Fustian Cutting, Joiners and Builders, and Ironworks.

The following table has been drawn up by our Sanitary Inspector, and shews more in detail the description of manufacture, number of employed, &c.

Description of the Manufacture.	No. of		No. Employed.		
	Places	Visits	Males	Females	Total
Ærated Water Manufacturers	2	2	4	...	4
Bakehouses	48	72	10	63	73
Breweries	3	3	53	...	53
Bleaching and Dyeing	5	5	125	82	207
Cloggers	3	6	7	...	7
Dressmakers and Milliners	2	4	...	6	6
Fustian Cutting	6	9	97	90	187
Gasworks	2	2	183	...	183
Ironworks and Foundries	3	3	30	...	30
Joiners and Builders	5	5	70	...	70
Printing Works	1	2	4	...	4
Spinning Mills	22	30	2963	1913	4876
Skipmakers	2	2	4	...	4
Tailors	3	6	7	...	7
Tin Workers	3	6	9	...	9
Tripe Dressers	2	4	4	...	4
Weaving and Winding	4	4	50	250	300
Wheelwrights	2	2	8	...	8
	118	167	3628	2404	6032

With regard to (i) *Cleanliness*, the general condition is fairly good, both in Workshops and Domestic Workshops, so that the serving of notices in this respect (under Sec. 2) has not been necessary. Sanitation

(ii) *The Air space* is abundant in all, and the general condition of (iii) *the Ventilation* satisfactory. In one of the Cutting Shops, there is an air space of 1,700 cubic feet per person, and this is a fair instance. The various branches of the Cotton Industry are conducted in 37 places, and employ 3,235 males and 2,335 females, a total of 5,570, thus leaving 462 persons employed in the remaining Workshops, which number 81. (iv.) *No Wet Floors* have been noticed in the Workshops of the District.

Special Sanitary Regulations are contained in the Act for these premises, which number 48 in the Royton District. The baking is mostly done in the ordinary cottage house of the district, the room averaging 15 ft. × 14 ft. × 9 ft., and sometimes with shop front, the cubic capacity being about 1,890 feet. In many instances, the baking does not form the principal means of subsistence, and it is therefore carried on intermittently. Bakehouses

The General Sanitary condition is satisfactory, the bakehouses being mostly kept very clean. Some 12 defects were found during the Inspection, these mostly relating to drain openings, defective waste pipes and connections, lime washing, ventilation, and in one instance, an open grid in storehouse. 12 notices were served and the defects remedied. No defects were found as regards *closets, water cisterns, or sleeping places*.

Underground
Lakenouses

There are two such premises in this district, which are kept very clean, but one of them will require special certification before the end of the year 1903.

Sanitary
Conveniences

Section 22, of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, having been adopted by the Royton District Council on the 1st October, 1891, the Sanitary conveniences (closet accomodation) of the Factories and Workshops, require to be commented on in this Report.

The number of defects found under this category was 12, which were remedied on being pointed out, so that the issue of notices under the section was unnecessary.

Home Work

The number of *Lists* of outworkers received during 1902, was 3, representing 3 Employers, 1 Contractor and 2 outworkers.

The Contractors' work is done in Manchester. The *nature* of the work referred to under this head is solely in connection with the making of wearing apparel. The Outworkers' premises are clean and wholesome, and it has not been found necessary to issue any *prohibition* as to infected houses during the year.

The only other observation that remains to be made, is that no statement as to the nature of Sanitary defects has been reported to the Sanitary authority by H. M. Inspector during 1902, neither have any infringements been found which could be reported by the Sanitary authority to H. M. Inspector.

RALPH YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

